



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

**75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901**

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Subject: Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) Second Half 1994

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To: PRG Table Mailing List

Please find the update to the Region IX PRG table. The table has been revised to reflect the most current EPA toxicological and risk assessment information. Updates to EPA toxicity values were obtained from IRIS through July 1994 and HEAST through March 1994. Age-adjustment factors have been added to better evaluate residential exposures to carcinogens. In addition, the soil saturation equation has been corrected, leading to approximately a ten fold higher saturation concentration in soils.

The PRG table provides useful risk-based information for Region IX risk assessors and managers. However, the table has no official status and may be in conflict with local state requirements. Four problem chemicals (cadmium, chromium, nickel, and DBCP) have been identified by Cal-EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control. California soil values differ significantly, by a factor of four or more, for these chemicals. To address these concerns, the "Cal-modified PRG" concentrations, based on PEA (1994) guidance, are included with the federal values and should be used in California when screening a site.

In general, PRGs should be used as a predictor of single-contaminant risk estimates for a specific environmental media (e.g. soil, air, and tap water). However, multiple pollutant risks can also be estimated using PRGs (see Screening Risk below). This procedure is somewhat more complicated as it requires gathering additional information, either by downloading the table to display the hidden columns or by using the equations presented in the text for calculating additional concentration terms not provided in the print out.

A contaminant concentration that exceeds a PRG level does not, in itself, mean that there is an unacceptable health threat. However, exceedances should be evaluated further. It is recommended that the reader verify the numbers with a toxicologist because the toxicity/exposure information in the table may contain errors or default assumptions that need to be refined based on further evaluation.

If you are not currently on the PRG mailing list, but would like to be, please make the request through EPA's project manager working on your site. Or, simply download the file (PRG2ND94.ZIP) from California Regional Water Board's BBS [(510) 286-0404]. If you find an error please send me a note via fax at (415) 744-1916.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Region IX PRG Table combines EPA toxicity values, updated biannually, with reasonable maximum exposure (RME) factors to estimate concentrations in environmental media (e.g. soil, air, and water) that are generally agreed to be "safe" for humans. Above these levels, there may be enough concern to warrant further evaluation of risks.

PRG concentrations presented in the Tables can be used to screen pollutants in environmental media, trigger further investigation, and provide an initial cleanup goal if applicable. When considering PRGs as initial cleanup goals, residential concentrations should be used for maximum beneficial uses of a property. Industrial concentrations for soil only are included in the table as an alternative goal, but industrial concentrations should not be used for screening a site. They are meant to provide the manager with an alternative preliminary goal for sites zoned heavy industrial.

Before applying PRGs as screening tools or initial cleanup goals, the user of the table should consider whether the exposure pathways at the site are fully accounted for in the PRG calculation. Region IX PRG concentrations are based on direct exposures (i.e. ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation) for specific land-use conditions and do not consider impact to groundwater or ecological receptors. To determine the appropriateness of Region IX PRGs, the following questions should be asked:

- Are there potential ecological concerns?
- Is there potential for land use other than those covered by the PRGs (that is, residential and industrial)?
- Are there other likely human exposure pathways that were not considered in development of the PRGs (e.g. impact to groundwater, local fish consumption; raising beef, dairy, or other livestock)?
- Are there unusual site conditions (e.g. large areas of contamination, high fugitive dust levels, potential for indoor air contamination)?

If any of these four conditions exist, the PRG may need to be modified to reflect this new information. In general, PRGs are refined in the site conceptual model developed as part of a site-specific risk assessment.

DISCLAIMER

Preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) focus on dominant exposure pathways and may not consider all exposure pathways encountered at CERCLA/RCRA sites (Exhibit 1-1). PRGs do not consider impact to groundwater or address ecological concerns. PRGs are specifically not intended as a (1) stand-alone decision-making tool, (2) as a substitute for EPA guidance for preparing baseline risk assessments, or (3) a rule to determine if a waste is hazardous under RCRA.

The guidance set out in this document is not final Agency action. It is not intended, nor can it be relied upon to create any rights enforceable by any party in litigation with the United States. EPA officials may decide to follow the guidance provided herein, or act at variance with the guidance, based on an analysis of specific circumstances. The Agency also reserves the right to change this guidance at any time without public notice.

EXHIBIT 1-1
TYPICAL EXPOSURE PATHWAYS BY MEDIUM
FOR RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES*

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS, ASSUMING:		
MEDIUM	RESIDENTIAL LAND USE	INDUSTRIAL LAND USE
Ground Water	<i>Ingestion from drinking</i>	Ingestion from drinking
	<i>Inhalation of volatiles</i>	Inhalation of volatiles
	Dermal absorption from bathing	<i>Dermal absorption</i>
Surface Water	<i>Ingestion from drinking</i>	Ingestion from drinking
	<i>Inhalation of volatiles</i>	Inhalation of volatiles
	Dermal absorption from bathing	<i>Dermal absorption</i>
	Ingestion during swimming	
	Ingestion of contaminated fish	
Soil	<i>Ingestion</i>	<i>Ingestion</i>
	<i>Inhalation of particulates</i>	<i>Inhalation of particulates</i>
	<i>Inhalation of volatiles</i>	<i>Inhalation of volatiles</i>
	Exposure to indoor air from soil gas	Exposure to indoor air from soil gas
	Exposure to ground water contaminated by soil leachate	Exposure to ground water contaminated by soil leachate
	Ingestion via plant uptake	Inhalation of particulates from trucks and heavy equipment
	<i>Dermal absorption</i>	<i>Dermal absorption</i>

Footnote:

*Exposure pathways considered in the PRG calculations are indicated in boldface italics.

2.0 READING THE PRG TABLE

2.1 General Considerations:

PRGs are health-based concentrations that correspond to either a 1 in a million (10^{-6}) cancer risk or a "safe" reference dose (RfD), whichever is lower. PRG concentrations based on cancer and noncancer concerns are indicated by "ca" and "nc", respectively. Cancer-causing agents may have additional non-cancer PRGs not listed in the Tables. These can be obtained by downloading file (PRG2ND94.ZIP) from California Regional Water Board's Bulletin Board System at [(510)286-0404]] or using the calculations provided below.

In general, PRG concentrations in the table are risk-based but for soil there are two important exceptions: 1) for several volatile chemicals PRGs are based on soil saturation equation ("sat") (see below), and 2) for relatively less toxic inorganic and semivolatile contaminants, a non-risk based "ceiling limit" concentration is given as 10^{-6} mg/kg "max". PRG concentrations that are not risk-based (i.e. either "sat" or "max") should be segregated before screening multiple pollutant risks.

2.2 Toxicity Values:

EPA toxicity values, known as noncarcinogenic reference doses (RfD) and carcinogenic slope factors (SF) were obtained from IRIS through July 1994, HEAST through March 1994, and ECAO-Cincinnati. The priority among sources of toxicological constants used are as follows: (1) IRIS (indicated by "i"), (2) HEAST ("h"), (3) ECAO-Cincinnati ("e"), and (4) withdrawn from IRIS or HEAST ("x"). Note in some cases, state toxicity values may differ from the federal numbers or even be promulgated as ARARs; these and the resultant PRGs should also be considered as initial cleanup goals.

Route-to-route extrapolations ("r") were frequently used when there were no toxicity values available for a given route. Oral cancer slope factors ("oSF") and reference doses ("oRfD") were used for both oral and inhaled exposures for organic compounds lacking inhalation values. Also, inhalation slope factors ("iSF") and inhalation reference doses ("iRfD") were often used for both inhaled and oral exposures for organic compounds lacking oral values.

An additional route-to-route extrapolation is the use of oral toxicity values for evaluating dermal exposures. Although route-to-route methods are a useful screening procedure, the assumptions may need to be further evaluated in a site-specific risk assessment.

2.3 Soil Factors:

Chemical-specific information for soils, volatilization factors ("VF_s") and skin absorption factors ("ABS"), are listed in the table to provide additional assumptions used to calculate soil PRGs. For volatile chemicals, the "VF_s" term was incorporated into the PRG equations to address long-term inhalation exposures. Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) are indicated by "1" in the VOC column of the Table and are defined as those chemicals having a Henry's Law constant greater than 10^{-6} (atm-m³/mol) and a molecular weight less than 200 g/mole).

Chemical-specific "ABS" values are provided for arsenic, cadmium, pentachlorophenol, PCBs, and dioxin as recommended by EPA's Office of Research and Development (1994) for the evaluation of contaminant absorption through the skin. Otherwise, default skin absorption fractions are assumed to be 0.01 and 0.10, for inorganics and organics, respectively.

2.4 Risk Screening:

A suggested stepwise approach for screening sites with PRGs is as follows:

- Perform an extensive records search and compile existing data
- Identify site contaminants in the PRG Table. Record the PRG concentrations for various media and note whether PRG is based on cancer risk (indicated by "ca") or noncancer hazard (indicated by "nc"). Segregate cancer PRGs from non-cancer PRGs and exclude (but don't eliminate) non-risk based PRGs ("sat" or "max").
- For cancer risk estimates, take the site-specific concentration (maximum or 95 UCL) and divide by the PRG concentrations that are designated for cancer evaluation ("ca"). Multiply this ratio by 10^{-6} to estimate chemical-specific risk. For multiple pollutants, simply add the risk for each chemical:

$$Risk = 10^{-6} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{conc_x}{PRG_x} \right) + \left(\frac{conc_y}{PRG_y} \right) + \left(\frac{conc_z}{PRG_z} \right) \right]$$

- For non-cancer hazard estimates. Divide concentration term by its respective non-cancer PRG designated as "nc" and sum the ratios for multiple contaminants. [Note that carcinogens may also have an associated non-cancer PRG that is not listed in the printed copy of the table and these will also need to be obtained in order to complete the non-cancer evaluation.] The non-cancer ratio represents a hazard index (HI). A hazard index of 1 or less is generally considered safe. A ratio greater than 1 suggests further evaluation:

$$Hazard\ Index = \left[\left(\frac{conc_x}{PRG_x} \right) + \left(\frac{conc_y}{PRG_y} \right) + \left(\frac{conc_z}{PRG_z} \right) \right]$$

For more information on screening site risks, the reader should contact EPA Region IX's Technical Support Section.

3.0 TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

PRGs consider direct exposure hazards to chemicals from contact with complex media, soils, air, and water. The emphasis of the PRG equations and technical discussion are aimed at developing initial goals for soils, since this is an area where few standards exist. For air and water, additional reference concentrations or standards are available for many chemicals (e.g. MCLGs and NAAQS) and consequently the discussion of these media are brief.

3.1 Volatile Chemicals In Soil and Water:

Volatile chemicals, defined as those chemicals having a Henry's Law constant greater than 10^{-6} (atm-m³/mol) and a molecular weight less than 200 g/mole, were screened for inhalation exposures using a volatilization factor in the PRG calculations for soil and water (RAGS Part B).

Volatilization factors for soils (VF_s) are chemical-specific and were calculated from physical-chemical information obtained from a number of sources including *Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual* (reference "1") (SEAM, EPA 1988), *Superfund Public Health Evaluation Manual* (reference "2") (EPA 1986), *Subsurface Contamination Reference Guide* (reference "3") (EPA 1990) and *Fate and Exposure Data* (reference "4") (Howard 1991) and are presented in Attachment A. In those cases where Diffusivity Coefficients (DI) were not provided in existing literature, DI's were calculated using Fuller's Method described in SEAM. A surrogate VF for contaminants in soil was required for some chemicals that lacked physico-chemical information. In these cases, a proxy chemical of similar structure was used that may over- or under-estimate the PRG for soils.

The basic principle of the VF model is applicable only if the soil contaminant concentration is at or below soil saturation. If the PRG calculated using VF_s was greater than the calculated "sat", the PRG was set equal to "sat" in accordance with Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund - Part B (EPA, 1991).

For tap water, an upperbound volatilization constant (VF_w) is used that is based on all uses of household water (e.g. showering, laundering, and dish washing). Certain assumptions were made. For example, it is assumed that the volume of water used in a residence for a family of four is 720 L/day, the volume of the dwelling is 150,000 L and the air exchange rate is 0.25 air changes/hour (Andelman in RAGS Part B). Furthermore, it is assumed that the average transfer efficiency weighted by water use is 50 percent [i.e. half of the concentration of each chemical in water will be transferred into air by all water uses. Note: the range of transfer efficiencies extends from 30% for toilets to 90% for dishwashers.

3.2 Dermal Absorption of Contaminants In Soil:

Much uncertainty surrounds the determination of hazards associated with skin contact with soils. Thus far, chemical-specific absorption values for skin have been recommended for only five chemicals by EPA's Office of Research and Development. For all other chemicals, default absorption values for inorganics and organics are assumed to be 1 and 10 percent, respectively. An additional uncertainty is the lack of toxicity values for the dermal route. For screening purposes it is assumed that dermal toxicity values can be route-to-route extrapolated from oral values, but this may not always be an appropriate assumption and should be checked.

At 10 % skin absorption, the dermal dose is estimated to equal an ingestion dose for adults, using the best estimate default values in *Dermal Exposure Assessment: Principles and Applications* (EPA 1992). At 1 % absorption, the dermal dose is estimated to be 10% of the oral dose (i.e. based on an adult

ingestion rate of 100 mg/day). Note: worker and children intake rates, 50 mg/day and 200 mg/day, respectively, yield somewhat different results.

dermal dose = ingestion dose

$$C_{\text{soil}} \cdot ABS \cdot AF \cdot SA = C_{\text{soil}} \cdot IR$$

$$ABS = \frac{(100 \text{ mg/day})}{[(0.2 \text{ mg/cm}^2\text{-day}) (5000 \text{ cm}^2)]} = 0.10$$

3.3 Chemicals Adsorbed to Airborne Particles:

Inhalation of chemicals adsorbed to respirable particles (PM_{10}) were assessed using a default particulate emission factor (PEF) equal to $4.63 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ that relates the contaminant concentration in soil with the concentration of respirable particles in the air due to fugitive dust emissions from contaminated soils. The relationship is derived by Cowherd (1985) for a rapid assessment procedure applicable to a typical hazardous waste site where the surface contamination provides a relatively continuous and constant potential for emission over an extended period of time (e.g. years). This may not be an appropriate assumption for all sites.

With the possible exception of cadmium, chromium, and nickel, inhalation of airborne particles (under typical conditions) does not significantly affect the PRG for soils. For more details regarding specific parameters used in the PEF model, the reader is referred to RAGS Part B (EPA, 1991).

3.4 Exposure Factors:

Default exposure factors were obtained primarily from RAGS Supplemental Guidance Standard Default *Exposure Factors* (OSWER Directive, 9285.6-03) dated March 25, 1991 and supplemented with more recent information from U.S. EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. EPA's Office of Research and Development, and California EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control (see Exhibit 3-1).

Because contact rates may be different for children and adults, carcinogenic risks during the first 30 years of life were calculated using age-adjusted factors. Use of age-adjusted factors are especially important for soil ingestion exposures, which are higher during childhood and decrease with age. However, for purposes of combining exposures across pathways, additional age-adjusted factors are used for inhalation and dermal exposures. These factors approximate the integrated exposure from birth until age 30 combining contact rates, body weights, and exposure durations for two age groups - small children and adults. Age-adjusted factors were obtained from RAGS PART B or developed by analogy.

(1) ingestion ([mg·yr]/[kg·d]):

$$IFS_{adj} = \frac{ED_c \cdot IRS_c}{BW_c} + \frac{(ED_r - ED_c) \cdot IRS_a}{BW_a}$$

(2) skin contact ([mg·yr]/[kg·d]):

$$SFS_{adj} = \frac{ED_c \cdot SL \cdot SA_c}{BW_c} + \frac{(ED_r - ED_c) \cdot SL \cdot SA_a}{BW_a}$$

(3) inhalation ([m³·yr]/[kg·d]):

$$InhF_{adj} = \frac{ED_c \cdot IRA_c}{BW_c} + \frac{(ED_r - ED_c) \cdot IRA_a}{BW_a}$$

For soils only, noncarcinogenic contaminants are evaluated in children separately from adults. No age-adjustment factor is used in this case. The focus on children is considered protective of the higher daily intake rates of soil by children and their lower body weight. For maintaining consistency, when evaluating soils, dermal and inhalation exposures are also based on childhood contact rates.

3.5 PRG Equations:

The equations used to calculate the PRGs for carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic contaminants are presented in Equations 3-1 thru 3-8. Calculations of PRGs are consistent with RAGS Part B (U.S. EPA 1991) but also consider updates to the RAGS Part B equations. Briefly, the methodology backcalculates a soil, air, or water concentration level from a target risk (for carcinogens) or hazard quotient (for noncarcinogens). The equations for soil combine across pathways for direct exposures (i.e. ingestion, skin contact, and inhalation). To evaluate route-specific contribution to the PRG concentration, the reader may want to download the PRG table from California Regional Water Board's BBS mentioned above and display the hidden columns.

To calculate PRGs for volatile chemicals in soil, a chemical-specific volatilization factor is calculated per Equation 3-9 (page 12). Because of its reliance on Henry's law, the VF model is applicable only when the contaminant concentration in soil water is at or below saturation (i.e. there is no free-phase contaminant present). This corresponds to the contaminant concentration in soil at which the adsorptive limits of the soil particles and the solubility limits of the available soil moisture have been reached. Above this point, pure liquid-phase contaminant is expected in the soil. The updated equation for deriving C_{sat} is presented in Equation 3-10.

EXHIBIT 3-1 STANDARD DEFAULT FACTORS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Reference</u>
CSFo	Cancer slope factor oral (mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	—	IRIS, HEAST, or ECAO
CSFi	Cancer slope factor inhaled (mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	—	IRIS, HEAST, or ECAO
RfDo	Reference dose oral (mg/kg-d)	—	IRIS, HEAST, or ECAO
RfDi	Reference dose inhaled (mg/kg-d)	—	IRIS, HEAST, or ECAO
TR	Target cancer risk	10 ⁻⁶	—
THQ	Target hazard quotient	1	—
BW _a	Body weight, adult (kg)	70 ^a	RAGS (Part A), EPA 1989 (EPA/540/1-89/002)
BW _c	Body weight, child (kg)	15	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
AT	Averaging time - cancer (years)	70	RAGS(Part A), EPA 1989 (EPA/540/1-89/002)
SA _a	25% Surface area, adult (cm ²)	5000	Dermal Assessment, EPA 1992 (EPA/600/8-91/011B)
SA _c	25% Surface area, child (cm ²)	2000	Dermal Assessment, EPA 1992 (EPA/ 600/8-91/011B)
AF	Adherence factor (mg/cm ²)	0.2	Dermal Assessment, EPA 1992 (EPA/ 600/8-91/011B)
ABS	Skin absorption (unitless): — organics — inorganics	0.1 0.01	PEA, Cal-EPA (DTSC, 1994) PEA, Cal-EPA (DTSC, 1994)
IR _a	Inhalation rate - adult (m ³ /day)	20	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
IR _c	Inhalation rate - child (m ³ /day)	10	RAGS (Part A), EPA 1989 (EPA/540/1-89/002)
IRW _a	Drinking water ingestion - adult (L/day)	2	RAGS(Part A), EPA 1989 (EPA/540/1-89/002)
IRW _c	Drinking water ingestion - child (L/day)	1	PEA, Cal-EPA (DTSC, 1994)
IR _{sa}	Soil ingestion - adult (mg/day)	100	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
IR _{sc}	Soil ingestion - child (mg/day)	200	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
IR _{so}	Soil ingestion - occupational (mg/day)	50	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
E _{fr}	Exposure frequency - residential (d/y)	350	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
E _{fo}	Exposure frequency - occupational (d/y)	250	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
E _{dr}	Exposure duration - residential (years)	30 ^b	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
E _{dc}	Exposure duration - child (years)	6	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
E _{do}	Exposure duration - occupational (years)	25	Exposure Factors, EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.6-03)
Age-adjusted factors for carcinogens:			
IFS _{adj}	Ingestion factor, soils ((mg-yr)/(kg-d))	114	RAGS(Part B), EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.7-01B)
SFS _{adj}	Skin contact factor, soils ((mg-yr)/(kg-d))	503	By analogy to RAGS (Part B)
InhF _{adj}	Inhalation factor ((m ³ -yr)/(kg-d))	11	By analogy to RAGS (Part B)
VF _w	Volatilization factor for water (unitless)	0.5	RAGS(Part B), EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.7-01B)
PEF	Particulate emission factor (m ³ /kg)	See below	RAGS(Part B), EPA 1991 (OSWER No. 9285.7-01B)
VF _s	Volatilization factor for soil (m ³ /kg)	See below	OSWER (EPA 1993, communication from Janine Dinan)
C _{sat}	Soil saturation concentration (mg/kg)	See below	OSWER (EPA 1994, communication from Janine Dinan)

Footnote:

^aSeventy years is the averaging time for carcinogens. For noncarcinogens, the averaging time is set equal to the exposure duration (AT = ED).

^bExposure duration for lifetime residents is assumed to be 30 years total. For carcinogens, exposures are combined for children (6 years) and adults (24 years).

PRG EQUATIONS

Soil Equations: For soils, equations were based on three exposure routes (ingestion, skin contact, and inhalation).

Equation 3-1: Direct Exposures to Carcinogenic Contaminants in Residential Soil

$$C(\text{mg/kg}) = \frac{TR \cdot AT \cdot 365 \text{ d/y}}{EF_r \left[\left(\frac{IFS_{adj} \cdot CSF_o}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{SFS_{adj} \cdot ABS \cdot CSF_o}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{InhF_{adj} \cdot CSF_i}{VF^a} \right) \right]}$$

Equation 3-2: Direct Exposures to Noncarcinogenic Contaminants in Residential Soil

$$C(\text{mg/kg}) = \frac{THQ \cdot BW_c \cdot ED_r \cdot 365 \text{ d/y}}{EF_r \cdot ED_c \left[\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \cdot \frac{IRS_c}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \cdot \frac{SA_c \cdot SL \cdot ABS}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{RfD_i} \cdot \frac{IRA_c}{VF^a} \right) \right]}$$

Equation 3-3: Direct Exposures to Carcinogenic Contaminants in Industrial Soil

$$C(\text{mg/kg}) = \frac{TR \cdot BW_i \cdot AT \cdot 365 \text{ d/y}}{EF_o \cdot ED_o \left[\left(\frac{IRS_o \cdot CSF_o}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{SA_o \cdot SL \cdot ABS}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{IRA_o \cdot CSF_i}{VF^a} \right) \right]}$$

Equation 3-4: Direct Exposures to Noncarcinogenic Contaminants in Industrial Soil

$$C(\text{mg/kg}) = \frac{THQ \cdot BW_i \cdot ED_o \cdot 365 \text{ d/y}}{EF_o \cdot ED_o \left[\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \cdot \frac{IRS_o}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \cdot \frac{SA_o \cdot SL \cdot ABS}{10^6 \text{ mg/kg}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{RfD_i} \cdot \frac{IRA_o}{VF^a} \right) \right]}$$

Footnote:

^aUse VF for volatile chemicals (defined as having a Henry's Law Constant [atm-m³/mol] greater than 10⁻⁴ and a molecular weight less than 200 grams/mol) or PEF for non-volatile chemicals.

Tap Water Equations:

Equation 3-5: Ingestion and Inhalation Exposures to Carcinogenic Contaminants in Tap Water

$$C(\text{ug/L}) = \frac{TR \cdot AT \cdot 365 \text{ d/y} \cdot 1000 \text{ ug/mg}}{EF_x [(IFW_{adj} \cdot CSF_o) + (VF_w \cdot InhF_{adj} \cdot CSF_1)]}$$

Equation 3-6: Ingestion and Inhalation Exposures to Noncarcinogenic Contaminants in Tap Water

$$C(\text{ug/L}) = \frac{THQ \cdot BW_a \cdot ED_r \cdot 365 \text{ d/y} \cdot 1000 \text{ ug/mg}}{EF_x \cdot ED_r [(\frac{IRW_a}{RfD_o}) + (\frac{VF_w \cdot IRA_a}{RfD_1})]}$$

Air Equations:

Equation 3-7: Inhalation Exposures to Carcinogenic Contaminants in Air

$$C(\text{ug/m}^3) = \frac{TR \cdot AT \cdot 365 \text{ d/y} \cdot 1000 \text{ ug/mg}}{EF_x \cdot InhF_{adj} \cdot CSF_1}$$

Equation 3-8: Inhalation Exposures to Carcinogenic Contaminants in Air

$$C(\text{ug/m}^3) = \frac{THQ \cdot RfD_1 \cdot BW_a \cdot ED_r \cdot 365 \text{ d/y} \cdot 1000 \text{ ug/mg}}{EF_x \cdot ED_r \cdot IRA_a}$$

SOIL-TO-AIR VOLATILIZATION FACTOR (VF)

Equation 3-9: Derivation of the Volatilization Factor

$$VF(m^3/kg) = \frac{(LS \cdot V \cdot DH)}{A} \cdot \frac{(3.14 \cdot \alpha \cdot T)^{1/2}}{(2 \cdot D_{ei} \cdot P_a \cdot K_{as} \cdot 10^{-3} kg/g)}$$

where:

$$\alpha = \frac{D_{ei} \cdot P_a}{P_a + [(p_s)(1 - P_a)/K_{as}]}$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Default
VF	Volatilization factor (m ³ /kg)	-
LS	Length of side of contaminated area (m)	45
V	Windspeed in mixing zone (m/s)	2.25
DH	Diffusion height (m)	2
A	Area of contamination (cm ²)	20,250,000
D _e	Effective diffusivity (cm ² /s)	D _i (P _a ^{1.5} /P _i ^{1.5})
P _a	Air filled soil porosity (unitless)	P _i - θB
P _i	Total soil porosity (unitless)	1 - (B/p _s)
θ	Soil moisture content (cm ³ -water/g-soil)	0.1
B	Soil bulk density (g/cm ³)	1.5
p _s	True soil density or particle density (g/cm ³)	2.65
K _{as}	Soil-air partition coefficient (g-soil/cm ³ -air)	(H/K _o) x 41 (41 is a conversion factor)
T	Exposure interval (s)	7.9 x 10 ⁶
D _i	Diffusivity in air (cm ² /s)	Chemical-specific
H	Henry's Law constant (atm-m ³ /mol)	Chemical-specific
K _o	Soil-water partition coefficient (cm ³ /g)	K _{ow} x OC
k _{oc}	Organic carbon partition coefficient (cm ³ /g)	Chemical-specific
OC	Organic carbon content of soil (fraction)	0.02

SOIL SATURATION CONCENTRATION (C_{sat})

Equation 3-10: Derivation of the Soil Saturation Limit

$$C_{sat} = \frac{S}{\beta} (K_d \beta + P_w + H' P_a)$$

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default</u>
C_{sat}	Soil saturation concentration (mg/kg)	--
K_d	Soil-water partition coefficient (mg/kg-soil per mg/L-water)	Chemical-specific, or $K_{ow} \times OC$
K_{ow}	Organic carbon partition coefficient (mg/kg-OC per mg/L-water)	Chemical-specific
OC	Organic carbon content of soil (kg-OC/kg-soil)	Site-specific or 0.02
S	Solubility in water (mg/L-water)	Chemical-specific
β	Soil dry bulk density (kg-soil/L-soil)	Site-specific or 1.5
P_w	Water filled soil porosity (unitless)	$P_t - P_a$
H'	Henry's Law constant (unitless)	$H \times 41$, where 41 is a units conversion factor
H	Henry's Law constant (atm-m ³ /mol)	Chemical-specific
P_a	Air-filled soil porosity (unitless)	$P_t - \theta \beta$
θ	Average unsaturated zone soil volumetric water content (L-water/L-soil)	$\theta_w \beta / r_w$
θ_w	Average unsaturated zone soil gravimetric water content (kg-water/kg-soil)	Site-specific or 0.1
r_w	Density of water (kg-water/L-water)	1 kg/L
P_t	Total soil porosity (unitless)	$1 - \beta / \rho_s$
ρ_s	True soil density or particle density (kg-soil/L-soil)	2.65 kg/L

ATTACHMENT A
PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL CONSTANTS USED IN CALCULATING SOIL PRGs FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

	MW (g/mol)	Henry's Law (atm-m ³ /mol)	Diffusivity in Air (cm ² /s)	K _{oc} (ml/g)	Water Solubility (mg/l)	References
Acetone	58	0.000021	0.100	2.2	1000000	1,2
Acrylonitrile	53	0.000088	0.110	0.9	79000	1,2
Ammonia	17	0.000320	0.260	3.1	530000	1,2
Benzene	78	0.005500	0.088	65.0	1800	1,2,3
Benzyl chloride	130	0.000051	0.067	50.0	3300	1,2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	140	0.000280	0.070	14.0	10000	1,2,4
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	170	0.000110	0.063	61.0	1700	1,2
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	120	0.000200	0.089	1.2	22000	1,2
Bromodichloromethane	160	0.001600	0.080	100.0	4700	2,4
Bromoethane (Surrogate = Bromomethane)	108	0.006200	0.100	130.0	18000	2,4
Bromomethane	95	0.006200	0.100	130.0	18000	2,4
1,3-Butadiene	54	0.180000	0.098	120.0	740	1,2
Carbon disulfide	76	0.012000	0.110	54.0	2900	1,2
Carbon tetrachloride	150	0.024000	0.080	110.0	760	2,3
Chlorine dioxide						
Chloroacetaldehyde						
2-Chloroacetophenone (Surrogate = Chlorobenzene)	150	0.003500	0.072	160.0	470	2,3
Chlorobenzene	110	0.003500	0.072	160.0	470	2,3
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	88	0.032000	0.110	50.0	660	2,4
1-Chlorobutane (Surrogate = 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	93	0.032000	0.110	50.0	660	2,4
Chlorodifluoromethane (Surrogate = Dichlorodifluoromethane)	120	0.100000	0.080	58.0	280	1,2,4
1-Chloroethyl vinyl ether						
Chloroform	120	0.003800	0.089	31.0	8200	1,2,4
Chloromethane	51	0.024000	0.110	35.0	8200	1,2,4
2-Chloropropane	79	0.002300	0.080	51.0	2700	1,2
o-Chlorotoluene	127	0.003500	0.072	160.0	470	2,3
Crotonaldehyde (Surrogate = Methyl methacrylate)	70	0.240000	0.091	840.0	20	1,2
Cumene (Surrogate = Ethylbenzene)	120	0.006400	0.075	220.0	150	2,3
1,2-Dibromoethane	190	0.000320	0.073	28.0	3400	2,3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	150	0.001800	0.130	1100.0	100	2,3
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	150	0.001800	0.130	1200.0	120	2,3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	150	0.001800	0.130	1200.0	79	2,3
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (Surrogate = 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	122	0.032000	0.110	50.0	660	1,2
Dichlorodifluoromethane	120	0.100000	0.080	58.0	280	1,2,4
1,1-Dichloroethane	99	0.004300	0.091	30.0	5500	2,3
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	99	0.001200	0.091	14.0	8700	2,3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	97	0.150000	0.079	85.0	400	2,3
1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	97	0.006600	0.079	59.0	6300	2,3
1,2-Dichloroethylene (mixture)	97	0.006600	0.079	59.0	6300	2,3
1,2-Dichloropropane	110	0.003600	0.080	51.0	2700	1,2,4
1,3-Dichloropropane	110	0.001300	0.080	48.0	2800	1,2
1,3-Dichloropropene	110	0.001300	0.081	48.0	2800	1,2
Dicyclopentadiene						
Dimethylamine	45	0.000090	0.120	2.2	1000000	1,2
1,4-Dioxane	88	0.000011	0.085	3.5	430000	1,2
Epichlorohydrin	93	0.000032	0.088	3.5	60000	1,2
Ethyl acrylate (Surrogate = Methyl methacrylate)	100	0.240000	0.091	840.0	20	1,2
Ethylbenzene	110	0.007800	0.075	220.0	680	2,3
Ethylene oxide	44	0.000076	0.130	2.2	1000000	1,2
Ethyl chloride	65	0.011000	0.100	15.0	5700	2,3
Ethyl ether	74	0.000013	0.070	14.0	10000	1,2,4
Ethyl methacrylate (Surrogate = Methyl methacrylate)	120	0.240000	0.091	840.0	20	1,2
Hydrogen sulfide						
Methacrylonitrile (Surrogate = Acrylonitrile)	83	0.000088	0.110	0.9	79000	1,2
Methyl acetate (Surrogate = Acetone)	74	0.000021	0.100	2.2	1000000	1,2
Methyl acrylate (Surrogate = Methyl methacrylate)	100	0.240000	0.091	840.0	20	1,2
Methylene chloride	85	0.002600	0.100	8.8	13200	2,3
Methyl ethyl ketone	72	0.000027	0.090	4.5	270000	2,3
Methyl styrene (mixture) (Surrogate = Styrene)	119	0.002300	0.071	360.0	300	2,3
Methyl styrene (alpha) (Surrogate = Styrene)	119	0.002300	0.071	360.0	300	2,3
Nitrogen dioxide						
2-Nitropropane						
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons						
Acenaphthene	150	0.001200	0.064	4800.0	4	2,3
Anthracene	180	0.000034	0.058	13000.0	0	2,3
Fluorene	170	0.000064	0.061	7900.0	2	2,3
Naphthalene	130	0.001300	0.069	1300.0	31	2,3
Phenanthrene	180	0.000040	0.058	14000.0	1	2,3
Propylene oxide	58					
Styrene	100	0.002300	0.071	360.0	300	2,3
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	170	0.000380	0.073	54.0	2900	1,2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	170	0.000500	0.073	220.0	2900	2,3
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	170	0.023000	0.072	660.0	150	2,3
Tetrahydrofuran	72	0.000110	0.089			2,3
Toluene	92	0.006600	0.078	280.0	520	2,3
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	180	0.002300	0.062	9200.0	30	1,2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	130	0.002800	0.080	150.0	950	2,3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	130	0.001200	0.080	56.0	4500	2,3
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	130	0.008920	0.081	130.0	1000	2,3
Trichlorofluoromethane	137	0.097000	0.067	160.0	1100	1,2,4
1,1,2-Trichloropropane (Surrogate = 1,2-Dichloropropane)	147	0.003600	0.080	51.0	2700	1,2
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (Surrogate = 1,2-Dichloropropane)	147	0.003600	0.080	51.0	2700	1,2
1,2,3-Trichloropropene (Surrogate = 1,3-Dichloropropene)	146	0.001300	0.081	48.0	2800	1,2
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (S = Trichlorofluoromethane)	186	0.058000	0.067	160.0	1100	1,2,4
Triethylamine (Surrogate = Dimethylamine)	88	0.000090	0.120	2.2	1000000	1,2
Vinyl chloride	63	0.700000	0.110	57.0	1100	2,3
m-Xylene	110	0.006900	0.067	240.0	200	2,3
o-Xylene	110	0.004900	0.067	240.0	200	2,3
p-Xylene	110	0.007000	0.067	240.0	200	2,3
Xylene (mixed)	110	0.005300	0.067	240.0	200	2,3

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Key: I=IRIS H=HEAST E=ECAD X=MTHDRAWN R=ROUTE E=EXTRACTION P=CANCER PRG NC=NONCANCER PRG S=SOIL SATURATION M=MAX-CEILING LIMIT C=CONC U=UNIT	TOXICITY VALUES	SOIL FACTORS	CONTAMINANT	PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGS)	AMBIENT AIR (ug/m ³)	RESIDENTIAL SOIL (mg/kg)	INDUSTRIAL SOIL (mg/kg)	TAPE WATER (ug/l)	
OSF H(mg/kg-d)	ORID (mg/kg-d)	ISF H(mg/kg-d)	IRID (mg/kg-d)	VF (m ³ /kg)	VF (m ³ /kg)	VF (m ³ /kg)	VF (m ³ /kg)	VF (m ³ /kg)	
8.7E-03	4.0E-03	8.7E-03	4.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.6E-03		2.6E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.0E-02		2.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.0E-01		1.0E-01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	7.0E-02		7.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	6.0E-03		6.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.0E-01		1.0E-01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.3E-02		1.3E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.0E-02		2.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
4.8E-00	2.0E-04	4.8E-00	2.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
5.4E-01	1.0E-03	2.4E-01	1.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
8.1E-02	1.0E-02	8.0E-02	1.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.5E-01		1.5E-01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.0E-03		1.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.0E-03		1.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
1.7E-01	3.0E-05	1.7E-01	3.0E-05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.5E-01		2.5E-01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	5.0E-03		5.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	5.0E-02		5.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.0E-00		1.0E-00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-04		4.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	9.0E-03		9.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	7.0E-02		7.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.0E-05		2.0E-05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.5E-03		2.5E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.0E-01		2.0E-01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
5.7E-03	2.0E-04	5.7E-03	2.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-04		4.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	5.0E-04		5.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	8.0E-04		8.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-04		4.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-04		4.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	1.3E-02		1.3E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
2.5E-02	5.0E-02	2.5E-02	5.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	3.0E-04		3.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
1.8E-00	3.0E-04	1.8E-00	3.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	8.0E-03		8.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	5.0E-02		5.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
2.2E-01	3.0E-02	2.2E-01	3.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-04		4.0E-04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
1.1E-01	7.0E-02	1.1E-01	7.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	4.0E-03		4.0E-03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	3.0E-02		3.0E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt
	2.5E-02		2.5E-02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	Asphalt

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES											
Key: I=IRIS	H=HEAST	E=ECAD	X=METHOD	PROUTE	EXTRAPO	ATION	CS=CANCER PRG	NC=NONCANCER PRG	max=CEILING LIMIT	100X CB	10X CB
TOXICITY VALUES						PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)					
SOIL FACTORS						CONTAMINANT					
OSF	ORID	ISF	IRID	V	VF	Residential Soil (mg/kg)	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	Ambient Air (ug/m ³)	Tap Water (ug/l)		
1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	(m ³ /kg)						
4.0E-01 h	2.0E-01 h	4.0E-01 f	2.0E-01 f	0.10	0.10	1.1E+00 ca	4.7E+00 ca	1.7E-02 ca	1.7E-01 ca		
1.3E+00 f	6.0E-05 f	1.3E+00 f	6.0E-05 f	0.10	0.10	3.4E-01 ca*	1.5E+00 ca*	5.2E-03 ca*	5.2E-02 ca*		
	2.0E-02 f		2.0E-02 f	0.10	0.10	1.3E+03 nc	1.5E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
1.0E-01 f				0.01		7.7E+03 nc	1.7E+05 nc		3.7E+03 nc		
	8.7E-05 f		8.7E-05 f	1.0	1.0			2.1E-01 nc			
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0.10	2.0E-03 f	0.10	0.10	1.3E+02 nc	1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
8.6E-06 f	8.6E-06 f	1.0	8.6E-06 f	1.0	1.0	1.0E-01 nc	3.8E-01 nc	3.1E-02 nc	3.1E-02 nc		
4.0E-03 f	4.0E-03 f	0.10	4.0E-03 f	0.10	0.10	2.8E+02 nc	2.7E+03 nc	1.5E+01 nc	1.5E+02 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 h	1.0	2.0E-02 h	1.0	1.0	2.2E+02 nc	6.1E+02 nc	2.1E+01 nc	3.8E+01 nc		
2.7E-01 h	2.7E-01 h	1.0	2.7E-01 h	1.0	1.0	1.6E+00 ca	7.1E+00 ca	2.5E-02 ca	2.5E-01 ca		
2.0E-01 h	2.0E-01 h	0.10	2.0E-01 h	0.10	0.10	1.3E+04 nc	1.0E+05 max	7.3E+02 nc	7.3E+03 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 h	0.10	2.0E-02 h	0.10	0.10	1.3E+03 nc	1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 h	1.0	2.0E-02 h	1.0	1.0	9.0E+00 nc	2.8E+01 nc	7.3E+00 nc	1.4E+01 nc		
4.0E-01 h	4.0E-01 f	1.0	4.0E-01 f	1.0	1.0	8.1E+02 sat	8.1E+02 sat	1.5E+03 nc	2.4E+03 nc		
1.4E-01 f	1.4E-01 f	1.0	1.4E-01 f	1.0	1.0	3.5E+02 sat	3.5E+02 sat	5.1E+04 nc	8.5E+04 nc		
1.0E-02 f	1.0E-02 f	1.0	1.0E-02 f	1.0	1.0	7.5E-01 ca	1.8E+00 ca	8.4E-02 ca	1.8E-01 ca		
1.3E-02 h	6.3E-03 h	1.0	6.3E-03 h	1.0	1.0	2.7E+00 ca	8.1E+00 ca	1.1E+00 ca	1.5E+00 ca		
5.8E-01 h	5.8E-01 f	1.0	5.8E-01 f	1.0	1.0	7.7E-01 ca	3.3E+00 ca	1.2E-02 ca	1.2E-01 ca		
4.6E-01 h	4.6E-01 f	1.0	4.6E-01 f	1.0	1.0	9.7E-01 ca	4.1E+00 ca	1.5E-02 ca	1.5E-01 ca		
8.0E-02 h	8.0E-02 f	1.0	8.0E-02 f	1.0	1.0	5.2E+03 nc	5.5E+04 nc	2.9E+02 nc	2.9E+03 nc		
		1.0		1.0	1.0	1.8E+01 ca	7.8E+01 ca	2.7E-01 ca	2.7E+00 ca		
5.0E-03 f	5.0E-03 f	1.0	5.0E-03 f	1.0	1.0	2.6E+01 ca	3.4E+03 nc	1.0E+01 ca	1.0E+02 nc		
2.9E-02 f	2.9E-02 f	1.0	2.9E-02 f	1.0	1.0	3.3E+02 nc	3.4E+03 nc	1.0E+01 ca	1.0E+02 nc		
1.5E-02 f	1.5E-02 f	1.0	1.5E-02 f	1.0	1.0	4.7E+02 nc	4.7E+02 nc	1.0E+02 nc	1.7E+02 nc		
2.0E-01 f	2.0E-01 f	1.0	2.0E-01 f	1.0	1.0	4.0E+01 ca*	1.7E+02 nc	8.1E-01 ca*	8.1E+00 ca*		
2.0E-02 f	2.0E-02 f	1.0	2.0E-02 f	1.0	1.0	1.8E+03 sat	1.8E+03 sat	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
3.0E-03 f	3.0E-03 f	0.10	3.0E-03 f	0.10	0.10	1.3E+04 nc	1.0E+05 max	7.3E+02 nc	7.3E+03 nc		
1.0E-02 h	1.0E-02 h	0.10	1.0E-02 h	0.10	0.10	2.0E+02 nc	2.0E+03 nc	1.1E+01 nc	1.1E+02 nc		
5.0E-02 h	5.0E-02 h	0.10	5.0E-02 h	0.10	0.10	8.5E+03 nc	8.5E+03 nc	3.7E+01 nc	3.7E+02 nc		
8.0E-04 h	8.0E-04 f	0.10	8.0E-04 f	0.10	0.10	3.4E+04 nc	3.4E+04 nc	1.8E+02 nc	1.8E+03 nc		
1.0E+00 f				0.01		5.2E+01 nc	5.5E+02 nc	2.9E+00 nc	2.9E+01 nc		
5.0E-03 f	4.2E+01 f			0.01		3.8E+02 nc	1.8E+03 ca	1.8E-04 ca	1.8E+02 nc		
				0.01		2.0E-01	1.3E-03	1.0E+00 nc	1.8E-01		
	2.9E-04 f		2.9E-04 f	0.01				3.1E-03 ca			
3.7E-02 h				0.01							
1.9E+00 h	1.0E-02 x	1.9E+00 x	1.0E-02 f	1.0	4.9E+03	2.8E+03 nc	8.3E+04 nc		1.4E+03 nc		
8.4E-01 h	2.0E-03 h	8.4E-01 f	2.0E-03 f	0.10	1.8E+04	7.0E+01 nc	2.3E+02 nc	3.5E-03 ca	5.8E-03 ca		
				0.10		1.3E+02 ca*	2.3E+00 ca	8.4E+00 nc	1.8E+01 nc		
				0.01				8.0E-03 ca	8.0E-02 ca		
1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 h			0.01		7.7E+03 nc	1.0E+05 max		3.7E+03 nc		
5.0E-03 f	5.0E-03 f	0.01	5.0E-03 f	0.01	0.01	3.8E+02 nc	8.5E+03 nc		1.8E+02 nc		
4.0E-02 f	4.0E-02 f	0.01	4.0E-02 f	0.01	0.01	3.1E+03 nc	8.0E+04 nc		1.5E+03 nc		
9.0E-02 f	9.0E-02 f	0.01	9.0E-02 f	0.01	0.01	2.8E+03 nc	2.7E+04 nc		1.5E+03 nc		
5.0E-02 f	5.0E-02 f	0.01	5.0E-02 f	0.01	0.01	5.9E+03 nc	1.0E+05 max		3.3E+03 nc		
2.0E-02 f	2.0E-02 f	0.01	2.0E-02 f	0.01	0.01	3.4E+04 nc	3.4E+04 nc		1.8E+03 nc		
				0.01		1.3E+03 nc	1.4E+04 nc		2.3E+03 nc		

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES

[illegible]

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Key: H=HEAST W=WEST S=SOUTH N=NORTH	ROUTE	EXTRAPO- LATION	CA=CANCER PRG nc=NONCANCER PRG	sat=SOIL SATURATION	max=CEILING LIMIT	nc=nc < 100X ca	nc=nc < 10X ca		
PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)									
TOXICITY VALUES									
CSF (mg/kg-d)	CRD (mg/kg-d)	ISF (1/(mg/kg-d))	RFD (mg/kg-d)	VF (m ³ /kg)	Residential Soil (mg/kg)	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	Ambient Air (ug/m ³)	Tap Water (ug/l)	
CONTAMINANT									
5.7E-03 h	5.7E-03 x	0	0.10		3.9E+03 nc	2.1E+01 nc	2.1E+02 nc		
2.0E+00 h	2.0E+00 f	0	0.10		1.0E+05 max	7.3E+03 nc	7.3E+04 nc		
1.1E-02 h	1.1E-02 f	0	0.10		7.5E+03 nc	4.0E+01 nc	4.0E+02 nc		
1.2E-03 h	6.0E-01 f	1.2E-03 f	8.0E-01 f	0	1.6E+03 nc	5.6E+00 nc	5.6E+01 nc		
8.0E-01 h	8.0E-01 f	0	0.10		1.0E+05 max	2.9E+03 nc	2.9E+04 nc		
4.7E+03 h	4.7E+03 f	0	0.10		9.5E-05 ca	1.4E-08 ca	1.4E-05 ca		
8.0E-02 h	8.0E-02 f	0	0.10		5.5E+04 nc	2.9E+02 nc	2.9E+03 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
8.0E-02 h	8.0E-02 f	0	0.10		5.5E+04 nc	2.9E+02 nc	2.9E+03 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	0	0.10		1.4E+02 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
1.4E-02 h	1.4E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+02 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
5.7E-03 h	5.7E-03 x	0	0.10	1.2E+04	3.9E+03 nc	2.1E+01 nc	2.1E+02 nc		
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0	0.10		1.0E+05 max	7.3E+03 nc	7.3E+04 nc		
7.5E-01 h	7.5E-01 f	0	0.10		1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
5.8E-01 h	5.8E-01 f	0	0.10		2.5E+00 ca	9.0E-03 ca	9.0E-02 ca		
9.2E+00 h	9.2E+00 f	0	0.10		3.3E+00 ca	1.2E-01 ca	1.2E-01 ca		
2.6E+00 x	3.5E+00 x	0	0.10		2.1E-01 ca	7.3E-04 ca	7.3E-03 ca		
3.7E+01 x	3.7E+01 x	0	0.10		7.3E-01 ca	1.8E-03 ca	2.8E-02 ca		
1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 f	0	0.10		5.2E-02 ca	1.8E-03 ca	1.8E-03 ca		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		6.8E+04 nc	3.1E+01 nc	3.7E+03 nc		
6.0E-04 h	6.0E-04 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
1.0E-03 h	1.0E-03 f	0	0.10		4.1E+02 nc	2.2E+00 nc	2.2E+01 nc		
1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 f	0	0.10		6.8E+02 nc	3.7E+00 nc	3.7E+01 nc		
1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 f	0	0.10		1.0E+05 max	3.7E+04 nc	3.7E+05 nc		
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0	0.10		6.8E+04 nc	3.7E+02 nc	3.7E+03 nc		
1.0E-04 h	1.0E-04 f	0	0.10		1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
4.0E-04 h	4.0E-04 f	0	0.10		6.8E+01 nc	3.7E+01 nc	3.7E+02 nc		
4.0E-04 h	4.0E-04 f	0	0.10		2.7E+02 nc	1.5E+00 nc	1.5E+01 nc		
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0	0.10		2.7E+02 nc	1.5E+00 nc	1.5E+01 nc		
8.0E-01 h	8.0E-01 f	0	0.10		1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0	0.10		2.8E+00 ca	8.9E-03 ca	8.9E-02 ca		
2.0E-03 h	2.0E-03 f	0	0.10		1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
1.0E-03 h	1.0E-03 f	0	0.10		6.8E+02 nc	3.7E+00 nc	3.7E+01 nc		
1.0E-03 h	1.0E-03 f	0	0.10		6.8E+02 nc	3.7E+00 nc	3.7E+01 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
1.1E-02 h	1.1E-02 f	0	0.10	5.2E+04	4.8E+01 ca	6.1E-01 ca	1.0E+00 ca		
3.0E-02 h	3.0E-02 f	0	0.10		2.0E+04 nc	1.1E+02 nc	1.1E+03 nc		
2.5E-02 h	2.5E-02 f	0	0.10		1.7E+04 nc	8.1E+01 nc	8.1E+02 nc		
8.0E-01 h	7.7E-01 f	0	0.10		2.4E+00 ca	8.7E-03 ca	8.7E-02 ca		
2.2E-03 h	2.2E-03 f	0	0.10		1.5E+03 nc	8.0E+00 nc	8.0E+01 nc		
8.0E+00 h	8.0E+00 f	0	0.10		5.2E-02 ca	7.8E-04 ca	7.8E-03 ca		
8.1E+00 h	8.1E+00 f	0	0.10		2.2E-01 ca	8.3E-04 ca	8.3E-03 ca		
9.3E+00 h	8.3E+00 f	0	0.10		2.1E-01 ca	7.2E-04 ca	7.2E-03 ca		
4.0E-05 h	4.0E-05 f	0	0.10		2.7E+01 nc	1.5E-01 nc	1.5E+00 nc		
1.0E-02 h	1.0E-02 f	0	0.10		2.7E+01 nc	1.5E-01 nc	1.5E+00 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		6.8E+03 nc	3.7E+01 nc	3.7E+02 nc		
4.0E-03 h	4.0E-03 f	0	0.10		1.4E+03 nc	7.3E+00 nc	7.3E+01 nc		
5.0E-05 h	5.0E-05 f	0	0.10		2.7E+03 nc	1.5E+01 nc	1.5E+02 nc		
2.0E-02 h	2.0E-02 f	0	0.10		1.4E+04 nc	7.3E+01 nc	7.3E+02 nc		
3.0E-04 h	3.0E-04 f	0	0.10		2.0E+02 nc	1.1E+00 nc	1.1E+01 nc		

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Key: IRIS	HEAST	ECAD	WTDRAWN	PRDUTE	EXTRAPOLA	ION	CA=CANCER PRG	nc=NONCANCER PRG	sat=SOIL SATURATION
CSF	CRID	ISF	IRID	OSkin	VF				
1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	1/(mg/kg-d)	C ABS	(m ³ /kg)				
TOXICITY VALUES						PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)			
SOIL FACTORS						CONTAMINANT			
V						CANCER			
						NONCANCER			
						PRG			
						LIMIT			
						max=CEILING LIMIT			
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FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Key: H=HEAST S=SEAST W=WEST N=NEAST	IRIS (mg/kg-d)	ECOA (mg/kg-d)	WHDRAWN (mg/kg-d)	ROUTE (m ³ /kg)	EXTRAPOLATION CA=CANCER PRG NC=NONCANCER PRG	SOIL SATURATION LIMIT	MAX CEILING LIMIT	PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)	
TOXICITY VALUES									
OSF (mg/kg-d)	ORIO (mg/kg-d)	ISF (mg/kg-d)	IRIO (mg/kg-d)	VF (m ³ /kg)	CONTAMINANT	Residential Soil (mg/kg)	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	Ambient Air (ug/m ³)	Tap Water (ug/l)
4.6E-02 h	2.0E-03 h	4.6E-02 f	2.0E-03 f	0 0.10	2-Methoxyethanol acetate	1.3E+02 mg	1.4E+03 mg	7.3E+00 mg	7.3E+01 mg
1.0E+00 h	1.0E+00 h	1.0E+00 f	1.0E+00 f	0 0.10	2-Methoxy-5-nitroaniline	9.7E+01 mg	4.1E+01 mg	1.5E-01 mg	1.5E+00 mg
3.0E-02 f	3.0E-02 f	3.0E-02 f	3.0E-02 f	0 0.10	Methyl acetate	1.0E+04 mg	3.8E+04 mg	3.7E+03 mg	6.1E+02 mg
2.4E-01 h	2.4E-01 f	2.4E-01 f	2.4E-01 f	0 0.10	Methyl acrylate	6.4E+01 mg	2.1E+02 mg	1.1E+02 mg	1.8E+02 mg
1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 h	1.0E-01 f	1.0E-01 f	0 0.10	2-Methylaniline (o-toluidine)	1.9E+00 mg	7.9E+00 mg	2.8E-02 mg	2.8E-01 mg
5.0E-04 h	5.0E-04 h	5.0E-04 f	5.0E-04 f	0 0.10	2-Methylaniline hydrochloride	2.5E+00 mg	1.1E+01 mg	3.7E-01 mg	3.7E-01 mg
1.0E-02 h	1.0E-02 h	1.0E-02 f	1.0E-02 f	0 0.10	Methyl chloroacetate	6.5E+04 mg	1.0E+05 mg	3.7E+03 mg	3.7E+04 mg
1.0E-03 h	1.0E-03 h	1.0E-03 f	1.0E-03 f	0 0.10	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid	3.3E+01 mg	3.4E+02 mg	1.8E+00 mg	1.8E+01 mg
5.7E-08 f	5.7E-08 f	5.7E-08 f	5.7E-08 f	0 0.10	4-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) butyric acid (MCPB)	6.5E+02 mg	8.8E+03 mg	3.7E+01 mg	3.7E+02 mg
2.5E-01 h	2.5E-01 f	2.5E-01 f	2.5E-01 f	0 0.10	2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	6.5E+01 mg	8.8E+02 mg	3.7E+00 mg	3.7E+01 mg
1.3E-01 h	1.3E-01 h	1.3E-01 f	1.3E-01 f	0 0.10	Methylcrotonene	6.5E+02 mg	8.8E+03 mg	3.7E+01 mg	3.7E+02 mg
4.8E-02 f	4.8E-02 f	4.8E-02 f	4.8E-02 f	0 0.10	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl isocyanate	3.7E+01 mg	3.8E+00 mg	2.1E-02 mg	2.1E-01 mg
7.5E-03 f	7.5E-03 f	7.5E-03 f	7.5E-03 f	0 0.10	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl isocyanate	1.8E+00 mg	7.8E+00 mg	2.7E-01 mg	2.7E-01 mg
1.1E+00 h	1.1E+00 h	1.1E+00 f	1.1E+00 f	0 0.10	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl isocyanate	9.7E+00 mg	4.1E+01 mg	1.5E-01 mg	1.5E+00 mg
8.0E-02 h	8.0E-02 h	8.0E-02 f	8.0E-02 f	0 0.10	Methylene chloride	6.5E+02 mg	8.8E+03 mg	3.7E+01 mg	3.7E+02 mg
3.3E-02 h	3.3E-02 h	3.3E-02 f	3.3E-02 f	0 0.10	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl isocyanate	4.9E+00 mg	1.1E+01 mg	4.1E+00 mg	4.1E+00 mg
2.5E-04 h	2.5E-04 h	2.5E-04 f	2.5E-04 f	0 0.10	Methyl ethyl ketone	4.2E+03 mg	1.5E+04 mg	1.0E+03 mg	1.9E+03 mg
5.0E-02 h	5.0E-02 h	5.0E-02 f	5.0E-02 f	0 0.10	Methyl isobutyl ketone	5.2E+03 mg	1.8E+04 mg	6.1E+03 mg	6.1E+03 mg
5.0E-03 h	5.0E-03 h	5.0E-03 f	5.0E-03 f	0 0.10	Methyl methacrylate	6.2E+03 mg	5.5E+04 mg	2.9E+02 mg	2.9E+03 mg
6.0E-03 h	6.0E-03 h	6.0E-03 f	6.0E-03 f	0 0.10	2-Methyl-5-nitroaniline	1.3E+01 mg	5.8E+01 mg	2.0E-01 mg	2.0E+00 mg
7.0E-02 h	7.0E-02 h	7.0E-02 f	7.0E-02 f	0 0.10	Methyl parathion	1.6E+01 mg	1.7E+02 mg	9.1E-01 mg	9.1E+00 mg
5.0E-03 h	5.0E-03 h	5.0E-03 f	5.0E-03 f	0 0.10	2-Methylphenol	3.3E+03 mg	3.4E+04 mg	1.8E+02 mg	1.8E+03 mg
1.5E-01 h	1.5E-01 h	1.5E-01 f	1.5E-01 f	0 0.10	4-Methylphenol	3.3E+03 mg	3.4E+04 mg	1.8E+02 mg	1.8E+03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Methyl styrene (mixture)	1.3E+02 mg	5.8E+02 mg	4.2E+01 mg	4.2E+01 mg
1.8E+00 h	1.8E+00 h	1.8E+00 f	1.8E+00 f	0 0.10	Methyl styrene (alpha)	9.9E+02 mg	3.8E+03 mg	2.8E+02 mg	2.8E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Methyl tertiary ether (MTBE)	3.3E+02 mg	3.4E+03 mg	3.1E+03 mg	3.1E+03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Methoclor (Dust)	1.6E+03 mg	1.0E+05 mg	5.5E+02 mg	5.5E+03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Methobuzin	1.6E+03 mg	1.0E+05 mg	5.5E+02 mg	5.5E+03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Mirax	2.5E-01 mg	1.1E+00 mg	8.1E-01 mg	9.1E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Molinate	1.3E+02 mg	1.4E+03 mg	3.7E-03 mg	3.7E-02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Monobutylamine	3.8E+02 mg	3.8E+03 mg	7.3E+00 mg	7.3E+01 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Monochloramine	6.5E+03 mg	6.8E+04 mg	1.8E+01 mg	1.8E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Naled	1.3E+02 mg	1.4E+03 mg	3.7E+02 mg	3.7E+03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Naprosamide	6.5E+03 mg	6.8E+04 mg	7.3E+00 mg	7.3E+01 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nickel and compounds	1.5E+03 mg	3.4E+04 mg	3.7E+02 mg	7.3E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nickel refinery dust	1.5E+02 mg	3.4E+04 mg	3.7E+02 mg	7.3E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nickel suboxide	9.8E+01 mg	1.0E+03 mg	4.0E-03 mg	4.0E-03 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nitrazin	1.0E+05 mg	1.0E+05 mg	5.5E+00 mg	5.5E+01 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nitrate	6.5E+03 mg	6.8E+04 mg	1.8E+01 mg	1.8E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nitric Oxide	6.5E+03 mg	6.8E+04 mg	1.8E+01 mg	1.8E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	Nitrite	6.5E+03 mg	6.8E+04 mg	1.8E+01 mg	1.8E+02 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	2-Nitroaniline	3.9E+00 mg	4.1E+01 mg	2.1E-01 mg	2.1E+00 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	3-Nitroaniline	3.9E+00 mg	4.1E+01 mg	2.1E-01 mg	2.1E+00 mg
2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 h	2.0E-04 f	2.0E-04 f	0 0.10	4-Nitroaniline	3.9E+00 mg	4.1E+01 mg	2.1E-01 mg	2.1E+00 mg

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FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Key: F=IRIS h=HEAST g=ECAO x=WITHDRAWN R=ROUTE EXTRAPOLATION ca=CANCER PRG nc=NONCANCER PRG sat=SOIL SATURATION max=CEILING LIMIT *nc < 100X ca *nc < 100X ca									
PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)									
TOXICITY VALUES									
OSF H/(mg/kg-d)	ORID (mg/kg-d)	ISF H/(mg/kg-d)	IRID (mg/kg-d)	SOIL FACTORS		CONTAMINANT			
				V	VF (m ³ /kg)	Residential Soil (mg/kg)	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	Ambient Air (µg/m ³)	Tap Water (µg/l)
									</

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FOR PLANNING PURPOSES									
Kov: EIRIS h=HEAST x=WITHDRAWN PR=ROUTE EXTRAPOLATION ca=CANCER PRG nc=NONCANCER PRG sat=SOIL SATURATION									
TOXICITY VALUES									
SOIL FACTORS									
CONTAMINANT									
PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL GOALS (PRGs)									
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